

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,

DOWDY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,

2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,

3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,

4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign

5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,

6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,

7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,

8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,

9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,

10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,

11th " GREENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,

12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,

13th " CAUTIONS C. COVEY, of Morgan,

14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,

15th " WALTER JAMISON, of Harrison,

16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tuscarora,

17th " JAMES FORBES, Sr. of Carroll,

18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,

19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,

20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,

21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

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government in debt, but "by a tariff which they

put in operation, raised revenue during that

time, to a greater amount than all the appropria-

tions made." What is the evidence of this?

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the

Treasury, we find that the total expenditures for

the year 1841, were - - - - \$32,092,724 05

1842, " - - - - 32,398,906 54

Total expenditures for two years 64,491,630 59

We find by reference to the

same document, that the receipts

from duties on merchandise were

for the year 1841 \$14,481,997 88

1842 16,176,720 76 = 32,658,718 64

Leaving a deficiency to be provided

for by other means of \$1,832,911 95

To meet this deficiency the govern-

ment raised by loans and

treasury notes for the two years

the sum of 28,468,053 02

The balance being made up by receipts from pub-

lic lands, &c.

The whole amount raised from loans and treasury

notes during the whole four years of Mr. Van

Buren's administration was \$25,166,633 73

The amount of payments on account

of the old debt, treasury

notes and interest, during the same

four years was 20,832,115 30

The statement of the Chronicle that the whig

tariff raised revenue more than sufficient to meet

all the appropriations, is only equalled in falsity by

the statement of a coon stumper at our last court,

that the ordinary expenses of the government were

four millions per annum less, under Mr. Tyler's

administration, than they were under Mr. Van

Buren's; which according to his statement would be

a saving to the country during Tyler's term of

16 millions, which he claimed as being the result

of whig legislation. The fact is that no calculation

made from any authentic public document, will

furnish this result. Taking the whole expenditures

of the government, both ordinary and temporary,

the difference in the annual expenditure is but

little over a million; and if, as the gentlemen stated,

the Florida War cost fifty millions, then he fails in

sustaining the truth of his statement by over forty

five millions. The gentleman complained of the

"enormous expenditure" of the Florida War; this

is only in keeping with the federal party. Ever

since the formation of this government they have

complained of the "enormous" expenditures of the

Wars. Not only the war of the revolution, but the

late war, in their opinion cost too much.

DUELLING.

On pages 234 and 235 of the Revised Statutes of

this State, will be found the following section:

"Sec. XXV. That if any person

shall engage in or fight a duel with a

nother, or shall be second to such per-

son who shall fight a duel; or if

any person shall, by word, message, let-

ter, or in any other way, challenge

another to fight a duel; or shall ac-

cept a challenge to fight a duel, al-

though no duel be fought; or shall,

knowingly, be the bearer of such chal-

lenge; or shall advise, prompt, or en-

courage or persuade any person to fight

a duel, or challenge another to fight a

duel, whether such duel be fought or

not; every person so offending shall be

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction thereof, shall be im-

prisoned in the penitentiary, and kept

at hard labor, not more than ten years,

nor less than one year; and shall fore-

ever after be incapable of holding any

office of honor, profit or trust, within

this state; provided, however, if death

ensue from such duel, the person or per-

sons concerned, shall be deemed guilty

of murder, and shall be punished for

murder in the first or second degree, (as

the case may be) as is provided in this

act; anything in this section to the contrary

notwithstanding."

Section 36 of the same act provides that the

aider and abettors shall be punished in the same

manner as the principal offenders; and if the principal

would be punished with death, so would the aider

and abettor.

History tells us that Henry Clay accepted a chal-

lenge from Col. Davies; this is ONE infringement

of the law, which if committed in our state would

be punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Clay challenged a Mr. Marshall of Kentucky

for words spoken in debate; and twice or three

deliberately shot at Mr. Marshall; this is a SEC-

OND offence, which if committed in our State

would subject the offender to imprisonment in the

penitentiary.

Mr. Clay challenged John Randolph; and twice

deliberately fired at him. This is a THIRD offence,

with the same punishment as the others.

Mr. Clay, himself, says that he "sketched a

draught in his own hand-writing," which Graves

copied and sent to Cilley, being the challenge to

fight a duel. Again Clay says:—"Being the

FRIEND of Mr. Graves, I could not invoke the

authority of the police to prevent the duel." A-

gain he says:—"I admit without any reservation

whatever, that on all points of controversy respect-

ing which he (Graves) asked my opinion, I gave it

to him freely according to the best of my judgment."

This duel resulted in the death of Mr. Cilley; this

we think is a FOURTH offence under our law.

Mr. Graves according to our laws, would have

been HUNG for murder. Our law provides the

same punishment for those who "advise, prompt,

encourage or persuade" any person to fight a duel,

as the principal. If Graves then would have been

punished by our laws with death, what would now

be the fate of Henry Clay? Would he not, if the

crime had been committed within the borders of

our State, now be sleeping in the murderer's grave,

having expiated his offence on the gallows?

This is the man, citizens of Monroe, whose

claims are urged by the whig party for the presi-

dency. Are you willing to support him? We

think not.

It appears by Prentice's life of Clay, that Mr.

Clay was sworn in as a senator of the United States

before he had attained to the age required by the

constitution. This biography was written by Prentice

whilst an inmate of Mr. Clay's house; and

therefore it is to be presumed the facts it states

constitution of the United States, but also in the

guilt of deliberate perjury, his subsequent career,

though marked with treachery to the democratic

party, and a corrupt bargain to procure office for

a personal and political opponent, ought not to as-

tonish us. This isolated act marks the unscrupu-

lous character of the man, whose ambitious course

will not be stayed by any moral obligations. Is

such a man a fit repository of the honor and inter-

ests of the nation?—Globe.

From the Lorain Republican.

POLK IT TO COONERY

That the amount of wheat which ar-

rived at Cleveland for exportation in

1840, amounted to 2,155,407 bushels

In 1843, only 813,638 do

Falling off 1,341,871

This is one of the beauties of the

whig tariff. See Rep. B. Pub. Works

for 1840-43.

POLK TO COONERY

That to supply the deficiency in revenue

from this falling off, the People of

Ohio, have been taxed \$50,364 70!

See Aud. R. p. 41.

POLK IT TO COONERY